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Turban for hard hat!

By John Gray

Ottawa - The Canadian Human Rights Commission has ruled that a Sikh electrician has a right to wear a turban rather than the protective hard hat decreed by his employer.

Because a turban is an essential part of the Sikh religion, the commission decided that K.S. Bhinder, a 39-year-old father of three children, was not obliged to wear the hard hat decreed by the Canadian National Railways and the Canada Labor Code.

The commission ordered CN to pay Mr. Bhinder $14,500, equivalent to about a year's salary, in compensation for some of the time lost since he was fired three years ago for refusing to wear a hard hat.

The railway also was ordered to rehire Mr. Bhinder at his old job as a maintenance electrician in the Toronto coach yard, with the same seniority as if he had not been absent.

Mr. Bhinder, who was born in India, was trained as an electrician in England and began working for CN shortly after he arrived in Canada in 1974. The railway handed down the order to wear a hard hat in November, 1978.

His job ended a week later when he refused to comply with the order. Mr. Bhinder testified before the commission that his union was indifferent to his plight and the railway made no attempt to find him another job.

In its 160-page judgment, the human rights commission conceded that there would be a risk to Mr. Bhinder without a hard hat, but decided that the cost would be exceeded by the benefit of religious freedom.

The commission said the implication of its ruling is that all Sikhs in Canada are exempt from hard hat regulations in all industries where the Canadian Human Rights Act applies, unless there are other valid occupational requirements.

A CN spokesman in Montreal said that the decision of the three-member human rights tribunal would be appealed to the Federal Court.

In its carefully argued ruling, the commission said that the effect of the hard hat order by the railway was to deny employment to Sikhs such as Mr. Bhinder because their religion requires the wearing of a turban.

"Thus, an unfavorable distinction is being made between employees on the basis of religion as a result of the hard hat requirements. Discrimination may occur even though an employer has no intention to discriminate.

"To give effect to the hard hat regulation is to deny Sikhs equal opportunity by a discriminatory practice based on religion," the commission ruled.

[The Globe and Mail]

Safety officials are worried over a ruling by the Canadian Human Rights Commission that allows a Sikh to wear a turban rather than a hard hat while working in the Canadian National Railway Yards.

Len Sylvester, General Manager of the Construction Safety Association in Ontario said the decision in the case of K.S. Bhinder of Kipling Avenue Etobicoke, Toronto sets a precedent.

Sylvester said a study ordered by Ontario Labour Minister, Robert Elgie, "proves conclusively" that a turban doesn't provide the required protection of Ontario's safety legislation. 600 Ontario construction workers have been saved from death or serious injuries in accidents since 1962 by wearing hard hats. These cases are documented.

Dick Lochan
Toronto representative

Turnkey job in Kenya

Madras, [UNI] - The Madras-based Best and Crompton Engineering has won a prestigious contract for a turnkey job in Kenya, against stiff international competition, including Bri-

The job involves the supply and erection of 134 KM of 132 KV transmission line for the Mount Kenya Feeder Project under the East African Power and Lighting Company, Nairobi.

New satellite in three years

Moscow (UNI) The Indian remote sensing satellite, now being designed, will be so sophisticated that it can scan as small an area of earth's surface as about 50 to 80 square metres.

N.S. Novikov, Deputy Director of Intercosmos, the Soviet Space Organisation, said that a 13-member delegation of Indian scientists would discuss details about IRS.

Describing IRS as "very important for the Indian economy," Mr. Novikov said it can observe earth's surface "for many purposes."

Weighing about 80 kgs IRS would have a synchronised polar orbit.

To be launched in about three years with a Soviet rocket, IRS would be designed "entirely by Indian scientists without any outside help, although there may be consultations with Soviet scientists."

The delegation would also discuss building one more tracking station in India.

WHITE-COLLAR PIRATES

New Delhi, [UNI] - White-collar pirates indulging in maritime frauds are busy in India too, according to the International Maritime Bureau (IMB), reports the "Times of India."

A few cases of fraud, allegedly perpetrated by parties in the country, totalling Rs 400 million have come to IMB's notice.

The London-based Bureau, set up in January by the Paris-based International Chamber of Commerce, has detected frauds amounting to 145 million dollars and helped members and other clients save an estimated 28 million dollars by timely detection of documentary credits.

The white-collar pirate relies on his knowledge of the complexities of shipping documentation and the international banking system.

He uses forged documentary credits, false bills of loading, bogus inspection and export certificates to convince banks that it is safe for them to release money for goods shipped.

Hijackers surrender

Lahore, Sept. 30 - Pakistani security forces stormed a hijacked Indian jetliner Wednesday at Lahore airport, capturing five Sikh nationalist hijackers and freeing all 60 hostages aboard, officials said.

The brief government announcement said there were no initial reports of injuries in the attack.

The 60 passengers still aboard when the plane was stormed were all believed to be Indian nationals. The hijackers, belonging to an extremish Sikh religious group, said they freed all women, children and foreigners aboard Tuesday.

The successful bid by Pakistan to free the hostages came about 90 minutes before a 10 a.m. deadline imposed by the hijackers for their demands to be met by the Indian government.

The hijackers demanded the release of Sikh leaders jailed in India and a ransom of nearly $600,000.

Hours after the jetliner was diverted and landed in Labore, 45 women and children were allowed to get off the plane.

Of the 45, 18 were foreigners. They included 10 Swiss, three Singaporeans, two Britons, two Canadians and one Thai. The others were Indians.

In Mississauga, Ont., Gurbashan Ghuman spent several panic-stricken hours Tuesday worrying about his wife, Jaspal Singh Ghuman, 26, and their son, Kaur, 3, who were on the hijacked plane.

About an hour before the hijacking, Mrs. Ghuman telephoned her husband to let him know they had arrived safely in New Delhi and were about to board the Indian Airlines flight.

Armed Sikhs demanding independence hijacked an Indian jetliner with 117 people aboard the United News of India reported. A Pakistani government spokesman said the plane landed at Lahore, 20 kilometres from the Indian border.

Security police cordoned off the aircraft after it landed without permission from the control tower, the government spokesman said.

The hijackers shouted slogans on the Indian Airlines Boeing 737 before demanding the pilot fly here after it departed New Delhi, about 442 kilometres southeast, United News said.

The Sikh inddependence movement wants an independent nation carved out of Punjab states along the Pakistani border, where most of the 13 million members of their sect live.

The plane left New Delhi at 12:43 p.m. local time - 4:13 a.m. EDT - for a domestic flight to Amritsar, the Sikh religious centre, and Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir. It was commandeered shortly after it took off.

A senior police official in New Delhi said one of the hijackers was Gajendra Singh, a Sikh extremist, and said he threatened one of the pilots with a knife, the Indian news agency said.

The plane carried 111 passengers, including three children, and a crew of six, United News said.

A leader of the Sikh independence movement, Sukhjinder Singh, was arrested September 14 in what was believed to be the beginning of a crackdown on Sikh secessionists by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government. He was charged with sedition.

Tapping nuclear energy

Bombay, [UNI] - India's nuclear energy programme is a three-stage process which will overcome the "not so good" fuel situation, according to Atomic Energy Commission Chairman, H.N. Sethna.

Acclaiming fusion energy as the ultimate source of energy capable of solving mankinds energy problems, Mr. Sethna said:

"In the first stage, the "candu" type reactor, using natural uranium fuel with heavy water moderator, will be employed. When Uranium-235 in the reactor gets converted into plutonium which is nearly fully fissible material like Uranium-235. This will be separated by a chemical process and the plutonium obtained will be used to fuel fast breeder reactors (to be built in the second stage)."

Indo-Pak Films

From Samuel Baid

New Delhi [UNI] - While the film world in Pakistan is engaged in an unending Hamlet-like debate "to import or not to import Indian films," some adventurous artistes in that country have decided to make joint films with their Indian counterparts, braving criticism and condemnation at home.

The idea was first floated by Pakistan's matinee idol Mohammad Ali about three years ago after his visit to Bombay. Ali, who, till that visit, was a crusader against import of Indian films in Pakistan, became convinced that his country's film industry could be saved from collapse only if Indian and Pakistani artistes joined hands. This suggestion became the target of scathing attacks by those who opposed Indian films for different reasons.

However, it now appears that Pakistan's top stars are convinced of the soundness of this suggestion. The first step in this direction was taken by Rafiq Choudhury, who made the Urdu film "Kashish," with an Indian cast including Reena Roy and Vinod Mehra. Since the film was produced by a Pakistani, the Pakistan Government allowed its screening in the country with a number of cuts, though. However, "Kashish" opened the way for future India-Pakistan joint films which could be shown in Pakistani cinema houses. Cinema houses in that country have been starved of films since the number of films produced within the country has gone very low and there are reservations about import of films. Many cinema houses in Sind and Punjab have, consequently, been converted into shopping centres.

Now an Urdu film "Door Des" is under preparation in Canada with a joint Pakistani, Indian and Bangladesh cast. Nadeem, Pakistan's most-sought-after and highest-paid actor at present, is acting in this film. Indian stars include Sashi Kapoor, Zeenat Aman and Parveen Babi. It is Babita from Bangladesh. The film is produced by an Indian, Ram Dyal.

Other films under production are "Doosra Kinara" and "Jan Ki Baazi." "Doosra Kinara" is being made in the United Arab Emirates with Pakistani TV star Javed Sheikh and Indian actress Dipti Naval. "Jan Ki Baazi" is produced in the United States, featuring Shabnam and Babra Sharif. Shabnam, an East Bengali, ruled the Pakistani silver screen for more than a decade. She is now being replaced by Babra Sharif. However, the Pakistani film world does not have another Shabnam, embodiment of grace, beauty and talent.

Another picture is to be made in Turkey.

Sikh homeland is gimmickry

By K.K. Duggal

New Delhi, [UNI] - The murder of Lala Jagat Narain, editor-proprietor of Hind Samachar, a popular Urdu language newspaper of Jullundur in the north-western state of Punjab bordering Pakistan, has rekindled the Hindu susceptibilities on the Sikh homeland, a dormant non-event blown out of proportion by a handful of disgruntled Sikhs and bigoted Hindus.

The 82-year-old journalist, one-time minister in Punjab, stoutly opposed the demand for a Sikh homeland, christened as Khalistan by the Sikh extremists, in the columns of his newspaper.

The assassins are suspected to be the hirelings of the lunatic fringe which demands Khalistan.

The assassination has stirred bitter feelings in the Hindus who see shades of the two-nation theory in the Khalistan demand. The two-nation theory was propounded by Mohammed Ali Jinnah who held that Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations and should have separate homelands. His theory, enunciated in 1940, gained support and in 1947 India was partitioned and Pakistan was born.

The Hindus fear that the Khalistan movement, if unchecked, will lead to further division of India and the small state of Punjab will be partitioned to carve Khalistan out of it. But they forget that conditions in free India are far different. Under the Raj the British policy of divide-and-rule succeeded because there was a third party -- the British rulers.

As it is, Punjab is as good as a Sikh homeland. The Sikhs are in a majority and will remain a majority. After the bifurcation of Punjab in November 1966 when Haryana was carved out of it Punjab has been ruled by a Sikh Chief Minister, whether he belongs to the Akali Dal or the Congress Party. It was not for nothing that Sant Fateh Singh, the Sikh religious leader who fought for and won a Punjabi state gave away the Kangra district, with a large Hindu population, to Himachal Pradesh and accepted a smaller state.

Who are the people behind Khalistan?

Its chief architect is Dr. Jagjit Singh, who has chosen to live in exile in Canada, the United States or some far-off land. A doctor of medicine, he strayed into politics in the 1960s and became a minister in the short-lived coalition ministry formed by an Akali rebel who broke away from Sant Fateh Singh in 1968. Dr. Jagjit Singh returned to the Sant's fold a few years later to become general secretary of the Akali party. In 1971 he ran away from India and for a short while during the Bangladesh struggle hobnobbed with Pakistan. He broadcast anti-India propaganda from Radio Pakistan.

Another foreign-based supporter is Ganga Singh Dhillon who mooted the idea of associate membership of the U.N. for the Sikhs at the Sikh Educational Conference in Chandigarh in March this year and went back to his sanctuary in Washington.

True, the lunatic fringe has got Khalistan passports, postal stamps and currency notes printed abroad and sent home a few which found their way into newspapers. But this is nothing more than a publicity gimmick and should be dismissed as such.

Another Sikh gentleman, who has been making noise, is Sukhjinder Singh, one-time minister. He had to make a noise after he was sacked by Chief Minister Parkash Singh Badal.

Sukhjinder Singh has now been disowned by both factions of the Akali Dal -- one led by Sant Harchand Longowal who is supported by Badal and the other headed by Jagdev Singh Talwandi.

Both the groups have said clearly that they do not want a separate state for the Sikhs. All they want is more autonomy for Punjab, particularly in financial matters and the control over river valley projects like the Bhakra dam, the lifeline of Punjab which needs water and power for its major industry - agriculture.

Much heat has been generated by the Akali Dal resolution adopted at its session in Anandpur Sahib, (where the Khalsa Panth was born in 1699), which demanded a better deal for the Sih "kaum." "Kaum" in Punjabi language can mean a community or a nation. While the Akali leaders claim that the reference was to the Sikh community, their detractors say "kaum" means nation.

The Akali leaders insist that all they are asking for is more power for the Sikh community.

Flourishing diamond export

New Delhi, [UNI] - In diamonds, gems and jewellery, India is one of the top manufacturers, has the best craftsmen and is a major exporter.

India's annual exports today amount to Rs 7,000 million against Rs 100 million in 1966, when the Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council was established.

Long before diamond mining started in south Africa in the late 19th century, diamonds were mined, cut and used as jewellery in India. Thus, all the famous diamonds are of Indian origin and many now are in foreign lands. The famous Kohinoor is set in the British crown.

Almost all former princes have rare gems in their possession. One rare emerald necklace, valued at over Rs 20 billion was part of a recent controversial auction which, however, was suspended on court orders.

India is the third largest exporter of diamonds after Belgium and Israel although these two countries do not mine the diamond. Diamond output in India is valued at Rs 30 million.

India also imports uncut diamonds and exports the polished product.

Iraqi diplomats charged

New Delhi [UPI] - Iraqi diplomats in two speeding cars fired into a crowd of Iranian demonstrators wounding six people, police said. Five embassy officials were arrested and charged with attempted murder.

They were identified as attache Ibrahim Khalili, assistant press counsellor Ali Jamal, translator Issac Moses, and staff members R. Kamal and Sameer Ali.

Police said they were charged with attempted murder, rioting, illegal possession of weapons, and assaulting police officers.

The shooting erupted while about 60 Iranian students were demonstrating in front of the Iraqi Embassy in New Delhi, chanting slogans condemning Baghdad because of the Iran-Iraq war.

Three Iranians and three Indian policemen were wounded, he said, before police wrestled the Iraqis to the ground.

CHILD LABOUR PREVALENT IN KERALA, DELHI

Simla [UNI] - Children are being put to work for 15 hours in the fish peeling centres in Kerala and 10 to 14 hours a day in hotels and restaurants in Delhi, an official survey shows.

The sample survey on employment of child labour undertaken by the Labour Bureau of the Government of India, covered plantations and 50 factories in the organized sector.

He defied death

New Delhi [UNI] - Two hours are enough for anybody to freeze to death in the glacier area without proper equipment, food and a sleeping bag. But Masaki Matsumoto, Alpine guide and leader of the three-member Japanese expedition to the Kun peak survived three days of ordeal at the height of 7,087 metres in the Indian Himalayas.

Mr. Matsumoto was presumed dead by his two companions, Shunji Ito and Hideki Tanimoto, who left him 200 metres below the peak on August 27. He had asked them to wait at Camp 2 while he made the assault on the peak alone. They gave him up as dead after a two-day search.

This was Mr. Matsumoto's second attempt at the Kun peak. He had tried in 1979 without success. The toes of his right foot and the right hand had to be amputated.

"This time I was determined to reach the summit of the Kun peak," says Mr. Matsumoto.

He reached the summit at around 2 p.m. and soon the weather changed. The fog had enveloped the peak and with crampons over his shoes and carrying an ice axe, he went down slowly until it became impossible to move ahead.

"I didn't know if I was taking the right path," he says. "But I was hungry. There was snow all over and I did not know where to rest. Any further movement would have meant a sure fall. I waited for some time, and decided to spend the night in the ice crevice below the ridge."

After a sleepless night, he trekked down the peak but the weather did not improve. "I ate some ice after melting it in my mouth," he says "for I was feeling hungry and weak."

When the weather softened on August 30, he took the route to the bases where he reached on September 1.

Iron ore export to increase

New Delhi, [UNI] - Iron ore, India's second largest natural resource, has become a major export item with as much as 62 per cent of the total production being sold to overseas buyers.

India ranks second in the world in resources of iron ore and seventh in terms of production which last year was of the order of 39 million tonnes.

Among India's natural resources, iron ore is next only to coal both in terms of tonnage and value of output.

According to the latest assessment of the mineral wealth of the country, iron ore reserves are estimated at 15,500 million tonnes, of which 10,500 million tonnes are haematite and 5,000 tonnes magnetite.

Bulk of the iron ore deposits in the country are in the eastern states of Bihar and Orissa which account for more than 50 per cent of haematite, followed by southern Karnataka State which accounts for 11 per cent of this reserve and 60 per cent of magnetite.

Precision approach radar

New Delhi, [UNI] - The Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) has developed a sophisticated air route surveillance radars (ARSR) and precision approach radars (PAR) which have so far been imported.

Measures to control i

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: The government of India has conceived a package of measures to control inflation and prevent tax evasion.

As part of the anti-inflationary measures the government announced a steep increase in the prices of petroleum and petroleum-based products, fertilizers and amended the Income Tax Act and the compulsory deposit scheme by ordinances.

The price of high speed diesel (HSD) has been increased by 32 paise per litre, of petrol by 53 paise and of kerosene by 15 paise.

The price of domestic cooking gas cylinder of 15 kg has been raised by Rs. 5.

The price of furnace oil has been increased by Rs 235 per kilo litre. With this the prices of a spate of other petroleum products have also been raised.

The price of urea has been raised by Rs 350 per tonne. As a result prices of other fertilisers which are under statutory control have also been revised upward.

An amendment to the

Film complex fa

New Delhi, [UNI] - The mammoth film studio complex of the Kerala State Film Development Corporation located near picturesque Kovalam on the southern end of the West coast has not only failed to attract big producers but is itself in doldrums, according to a "Financial Express" report.

The complex, which claims to have the biggest shooting floor in Asia, was inaugurated in June 1980. The Rs 50 million studio complex with all sophisticated facilities for filmmaking was aimed to replant the Madras-

Conversions a money ma

Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Pakis tan chief Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani who is also the head of World Islamic Mission, says that the whole world can be brough to Islam within 25 years adequate funds are mad available for its propaga tion.

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Space techn

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An amendment to the Income Tax Act provides that banks, companies, co-operative societies and partnership firms should pay deposits made with them by persons by account payee cheques or bank drafts where the amount of deposit together with interest is Rs 10,000 or more.

The measure is intended to unearth "benami" deposit accounts and thereby the black money which is one of the causes of inflation in the country.

The rate of compulsory deposit in respect of income range between Rs 50,000 and Rs 70,000 per annum has been increased to 15 per cent and that above that level to 18 per cent.

The Reserve Bank of India has raised the bank rate to 10 per cent and also the statutory liquidity ration of banks to 35 per cent. Selective credit control is also being tightened.

The RBI said that these measures were taken "with a view to help contain inflationary pressures."

"More recent trends indicate no abatement of the pace of monetary and credit expansion," the RBI said.

Plot to assassinate Indira

New Delhi [AP] - An Indian newspaper said police are seeking five more suspects in connection with an alleged plot to assassinate Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The Evening News, a New Delhi daily, did not elaborate on its report, and police officials refused to discuss the case.

Police said Monday they had arrested two young men and charged them with plotting to Kill Gandhi.

A magistrate ordered the two held for eight days while police question them. They were arrested in Bihar state, northeastern India, the United News of India reported.

Police told the magistrate a third man, believed to be in Calcutta, also was involved in the purported plot.

They alleged the plot was inspired by Anand Marg, or Path of Bliss, a controversial spiritual-political sect with followers in the United States and Western Europe.

The sect was banned by Gandhi in 1975, but her order was lifted after she lost the 1977 general election.

But a spokesman for Anand Marg denied his organization had anything to do with the plot.

It was the fifth reported plot or assassination attempt against the 62-year-old prime minister in the past five years.

Move to raise oil output

Moscow, [UNI] - India and the Soviet Union have evolved 'concrete proposals' for augmenting production from depleting oil wells in western state of Gujarat.

These proposals were finalised in a meeting of Col. S.P. Wahi, chairman-designate of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Mr. Mineev, chief of south and south east Asia in Department of Economic Co-operation. Two groups of Soviet experts would shortly leave for Gujarat to make a detailed study of the problem.

This would be the first major effort to augment crude production in Gujarat.

Most oil wells in Ankleshwar region in southern Gujarat have started drying up, resulting in a one million tonne fall in the annual production of crude from these wells.

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been planning further reduction in the production.

Oil from Ankleshwar is of high quality and its by-products are useful for the petrochemical industry.

Turtles face extinction

New Delhi, [UNI] - Four of the five species of sea turtles found on the coast of south Indian state of Kerala have almost become extinct due to indiscriminate killing of nesting females and collection of eggs.

The affected species are the olive ridley, the green turtle, the hawksbill and the leatherback.

This is stated in a survey report of the World Wildlife Fund, India, which conducted a survey of the Kerala coast during April - May, 1981.

According to Satish Bhaskar, the project executant, sea turtle nesting beaches in Kerala have been "fenced off" by granite blocks and embankments as a protection against sea erosion, thereby excluding sea turtles from about 200 km of Kerala's 590 km coast.

Also, due to human over-population, disturbances of nesting habitat and predation on eggs and adult turtles, the nesting beaches have been rendered unproductive.

During the survey, 11 areas for nesting were identified to establish turtle sanctuaries. Similar surveys would be conducted elsewhere for formulating a conservation plan to save sea turtles.

Longest agitation

Anantang [UNI] - The Shopian agitation in Jammu and Kashmir now in its third year, is the longest non-violent agitation independent India has so far witnessed.

The agitation was launched by the local people under the Shopian Action Committee on May 27, 1979, against the State Government's decision not to give district status to Shopian town in the state and its adjacent areas.

Every Tuesday, a bandh (stoppage of all activity) is observed in the town under the leadership of the committee as part of its agitation. All government and quasi government officials go on mass casual leave on the bandh day. Schools are closed and private and state-owned transport buses stop plying.

The unique feature of the agitation is that the committee has boycotted all government functions and celebrate Independence Day and Republic Day separately.

Film complex fails to take-off

New Delhi, [UNI] - The mammoth film studio complex of the Kerala State Film Development Corporation located near picturesque Kovalam on the southern end of the West coast has not only failed to attract big producers but is itself in doldrums, according to a "Financial Express" report.

The complex, which claims to have the biggest shooting floor in Asia, was inaugurated in June 1980. The Rs 50 million studio complex with all sophisticated facilities for filmmaking was aimed to replant the Madras-based south Indian film industry and make Trivandrum a film city. But as yet, not a single Malayalam feature film has been made in this Complex. However, KSFDC is concentrating on the production of short films, documentaries and newsreels.

The first phase of the complex included the construction of the film shooting floor, mechanised workshop, processing, laboratory, editing rooms and recording theatre. But most of the costly imported equipments lie unused, collecting dust.

Moves to resolve major issues

New Delhi, [UNI] - Diplomatic moves are on between India and Bangladesh to bring about a high political level meeting to resolve major outstanding issues between the two countries.

The contentious issue of the sharing of the Indian Ganga waters and the delimitation of the maritime boundary, which have so far eluded solution, are likely to be thrashed out at the proposed meeting.

The External Affairs Ministry and the Bangladesh Foreign Office are in touch with each other through diplomatic channels to finalise the dates of the visit of the Bangladesh Foreign Minister, Shamsul Haq, to India in the near future.

According to informed sources, the two countries are now more than anxious to resolve the Farakka problem and the question of delimitation of the maritime boundary between the two countries "in a spirit of mutual agreement, understanding and good-neighbourly relations."

Conversions to Islam a money matter

Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Pakistan chief Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani who is also the head of World Islamic Mission, says that the whole world can be brought to Islam within 25 years if adequate funds are made available for its propagation.

He has appealed to the heads of Muslim countries to donate just one per cent of their national budgets for this work. In the twentieth century, he said, it was difficult to bring non-Muslims to Islam without adequate funds. In Africa and South America, he said, Christian missionaries were engaged in works like opening of schools and hospitals.

"We will have to give a reply to them," he said.

Space technology aims

New Delhi, [UNI] - India's Department of Space has embarked on a developmental programme to strengthen the space technology base in the country in the current decade and achieve self-reliance.

"The main thrust of the programme is to develop an Indian remote sensing (IRS) satellite for effective utilisation of remote sensing technology and promote establishment of a national natural resources survey and management system.

The IRS satellite system will be specifically tailored to the needs of Indian resources survey and management, with stress on agriculture.

Cut flower exports

New Delhi, [UNI] - India has decided to give a boost to the export of cut flowers whose annual earnings at present are nearly Rs 10 million.

Educational facilities in prisons

New Delhi, [UNI] - The classroom is furnished with the necessary apparatus; the teacher sits relaxed in his chair; but his pupils are no ordinary ones. They are the prisoners in Calcutta's Presidency Jail.

Alipore Central jail, also in Calcutta, is an excellent example in educational programmes. It has an Art School which trains willing prisoners in crafts and arts. The school was set up in 1956 by the then Superintendent of Jail, Mr H. W. Shea. Incidentally, Mr. Shea was the only European administrator who continued to serve after Indian achieved independence in 1947. It is said that Mr. Shea's wife and an artist took keen interest in Mr. Shea's idea of opening this school and encouraged him.

There are now about 15 students in this art school. Their works are displayed in exhibitions and the money collected from the sale is given to the artist-prisoner at the time of his release. It is interesting to note that the present instructor in this school received his training here.

The objective of prison education is to develop in every offender a sense of social responsibility. "even elementary education" says a well-known thinker of prison reforms "can make a world of difference to long-term prisoners. It is difficult for us to know what life would be like if we were illiterate as well as immure. Even elderly prisoners show an eagerness to be able to read and write.

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HUMAN RIGHTS

The Ontario Government has had the wisdom to understand the importance of protecting human rights in the province and has instituted the necessary mechanisms to see that these rights are protected. Currently the Ontario Government is in the process of revising legislation in this regard and Bill 7 introduced in the legislature is the main vehicle for it.

According to reliable sources the Government is having a tough time convincing its arch conservative MPPs that the bill is necessary.

If there are not an equally large number of progressive-minded MPPs on the opposite side, whatever Ontario has achieved in the past in this area will be lost.

Therefore, it is suggested that organizations and individuals (especially in Ontario) should write to Premier Davis or Attorney General Roy McMurtry showing their support for Bill 7. Duly adopted resolutions by organizations will be helpful.

It is understood that very shortly the Bill will return to the legislature. These letters should therefore be written without delay.

Dearth of computer hands

New Delhi, [UNI] - India is facing an acute scarcity of computer manpower owing to the fact that a large number of trained personnel are going to the Middle East and the United States.

A high-powered panel appointed by the Electronics Commission has voiced its concern over the alarming brain-drain and the low turnout of trained personnel by the 20-odd institutions in the country, "The Hindustan Times" reported.

No official figures are, however, available of the number of persons leaving India.

The panel has recommended a five-fold increase in trained personnel over the coming five years.

Given the present facilities, only 1,500 persons can be trained over a period of five years, while the need will be for about 6,800, the Daily said.

Courts swamped by backlog of cases

By K.K. Duggal

Indian courts are swamped by mounting backlog of cases waiting to be heard. Some plaintiffs wait 20 years before their lawsuit is resolved, many fail to get relief during their lifetime. The need is for simpler law procedures which will ensure speedier justice to the common man.

New Delhi, [UNI] - Justice delayed is justice denied, it is said. By that token justice is denied to thousands of people in India. For over 6,000,000 cases are pending in Indian courts and the backlogs are mounting day by day.

According to an official count, the lower courts are snowed under 5,000,000 pending cases. The high courts have a backlog of over 678,000 cases. The Allahabad High Court topped the tally with 110,000 cases. The sessions courts have to dispose of 146,000 cases.

Many civil suits remain with the courts for 20 to 30 years before being disposed of. Numerous plaintiffs fail to get relief during their lifetime, thanks to appeals and counter-appeals.

Jurists have warned that the case-load is so heavy that it will crush the judicial system.

For the common man justice has become costly. Lawyers charge higher fees than before because of inflation. Then lawyers have a vested interest in prolonged litigation. More adjournments mean more money for the lawyer for he charges his client for every appearance in court.

One newspaper wrote editorially that India would soon become "the lawyer's paradise, the judge's nightmare and the ordinary citizen's despair."

Some people blame the judges for delays. They say the judges are in no hurry to dispose of cases and take things easy. The Hindustan Times summed up the scenario thus: "By all reckoning the lower courts are grossly overburdened with arrears and presided over by officers who are not always competent..."

One reason for the delays is the meagre strength of high court judges. Against the sanctioned strength of 405 judges the high courts have only 327 judges. The Government wants to fill the 78 vacancies, says Law Minister Shiv Shankar, but the recommendations are not coming forth from the states.

Another reason is the proliferation of statutes after independence in 1947. Since 1952 Parliament has added 1,800 Acts to the Statute Book. "An enormous time of the court is spent in making sense out of the statutes; in keeping abreast of amendments and in tackling statutes which get changed before they are understood and mastered," complained former Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, M.C. Desai.

"The law," he said, "never gets a chance to be established. Acquaintance with an Act becomes a waste after six months and the court is called on to make friends with a new Act on the same subject."

Then the higher courts have to deal with a wide variety of cases -- election petitions, divorce suits, labour disputes, property claims, crime and constitutional conflicts.

Various suggestions have been made to tackle the problem. One is to cut the number of cases taken to higher courts. The jurisdiction of district judges to entertain appeals could be raised to ease pressure on high courts.

The issue of writ jurisdiction, widely abused, could be re-examined. Special courts could be set up to handle tax cases, industrial disputes, election petitions and divorce suits.

Retired judges should be appointed for short terms to clear the "mountain of arrears."

Administrative tribunals should be set up by various ministries to ease pressure on courts.

A ban on appeals and second appeals has also been mooted.

Adjournments could be granted sparingly and the familiar "inability" of some parties, even of the advocates, to be present at a hearing could be discouraged.

An appeal could be allowed only when a judge considers it to be genuinely necessary and judges show firmness in directing hearings and curb the lawyers' tendency to advance irrelevant arguments.

The Supreme Court should deal with only questions of "grave importance" and not settle "every arguable question of law."

One high court judge blamed faulty and vague statutes. He said he found the Income Tax Act "frustrating" because "I have never been able to understand it." Even a fair look at the language of the Act, he added, seldom led to a clear or concise result "because the language is neither clear nor concise."

The common litigant is fed up with court delays and doubts whether the Indian law, modelled on the British, is suited to the needs of a poor country.

The need is for simpler law procedures, replacing the long and time-consuming processes, which will ensure speedier justice to the common man.

Letters

Khalistan

The queation Khalistan (ref. your news article "U.S. behind Khalistan") has bothered me much ever since it surfaced in the news media. And the trick played by the so-called "Khalistan refugees" in Canada enthralled me as much as any sensible Indo-Canadian.

I was in Amritsar enjoying the serenity of the Golden Temple on the day the Sikh convention took place there.

I talked to a lot of Sikh gentlemen both inside and outside of Panjab. Some of the people with whom I discussed the matter were professionals, others businessmen, while quite a few of them were in the government service. Opinions varied. But the general view expressed was that they were better-off being an integral part of secular India. One businessman put it bluntly, "at least I can go anywhere between Kashmir and Kanyakumari, and Bombay and Manipur to practise my trade or pray in my own freeway without hindrance." Another educated Sardarji confided in me, "what will happen to our people if the federal or state governments of India repatriate all the Sikhs back to Khalistan? We don't want another Bangladesh for us."

I respect the Sikhs for their abilities and vigour of life (one should visit Panjab, as I did for the first time this summer, to appreciate their abilities). But I think, if the majority of the Sikh community buy the "dazzling concept of Khalistan" sold by the minority, they are inviting trouble for the entire community.

And people who use a false pretext of "Khalistan refugee" to get admission into Canada deserve our righteous indignation.

Sampad Roy
Montreal.

Positive spiritualism

Dr. K.S. Dhindsa's reply to my letter on positive spiritualism and Guru Gobind Singh (Sept. 7, 1981) is both encouraging and thought provoking.

What I meant by positive spiritualism was the affirmative idea of a Warrior-Saint in Guru Gobind Singh. Prior to Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Gobind Singh, Indian mystics and saints mostly taught people in a way that reflected negation and escapism from the harsh realities of life.

In the case of Guru Gobind Singh we learn exactly the opposite; and those are the teachings based on the three positive pillars as Self-discipline, Inner World activism, and Communal responsibility.

P.K. Mukhopadhyay
Montreal

Calcutta-Bhutan air link

Calcutta, [UNI] - Indian Airlines, the domestic airlines, will operate a flight between Calcutta in east India and Bhutan from this winter.

The flight to Bhutan would initially be operated by an Avro based in Calcutta.

Indo-Bangla growing

New Delhi [UNI] - Despite unsteady political relations between India and Bangladesh, trade between the two countries is increasing and India ranks among the first five of Bangladesh's trading partners.

In 1980-81 Indian exports to Bangladesh rose to nearly Rs 650 million and imports from Bangladesh to about Rs 100 million. This is in sharp contrast to the meagre volume of trade between the two countries only a few years back. Both sides now believe that they stand to gain from mutual business transactions.

Bangladeshi industrialists and businessmen consider Indian technology relevant and suitable because the Indian experience and stages of development have been identical to theirs.

According to the Indian daily, "Statesman," it is mainly for this reason that Indian equipment and know-how are now finding greater acceptance than those of the advanced countries whose products have dominated the Bangladesh market for long. Indian products, besides being cheaper, are capable of withstanding the operational factors peculiar to the sub-continent.

Quality products of prestigous Indian companies, many of which have become household names in Bangladesh, are successfully competing with those of

Two Amer trek Hima

New Delhi [UNI] - Two American mountaineers have left New Delhi to begin the 2000-mile east-to-west trek across the Himalayas, the first ever marathon journey ever attempted in living memory.

They will start their journey from the hilly kingdom of Bhutan from where they will trek westwards and end the trip at Leh, in north-west India. They hope to finish their "great Himalayan traverse" by July 1982.

"We hope to walk through the lush jungles as low as 304 metres and snow-covered mountain passes as high as 5,791 metres, the two Americans, Dr. Arlene Blum and Hugh Swift say.

Dr. Blum, a biochemist, has been visiting the Himalayan ranges for the past ten years besides having led an all-woman expedition which climbed Annapurna peak in Nepal. She was also a member of the successful 1976 American bicentennial expedition to the Everest.

Mr. Swift has spent much of the last 14 years exploring remote areas of the Himalayas from Pakistan to Nepal. He knows five Himalayan dialects.

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Quality products of prestigous Indian companies, many of which have become household names in Bangladesh, are successfully competing with those of Japanese, American and European companies. Indian buses, trucks, scooters, mopeds, dyes and chemical textiles, jute mill products and cycle parts are in great demand. Some are either being exported by India or are being assembled in Bangladesh.

Indian trucks and buses have almost wiped out the Japanese monopoly. Indian buses are about 400 dollars cheaper than those from Japan. Over 300 Indian buses and 1,000 trucks were exported to Bangladesh recently. A well known Indian scooter company is having 3,000 of its scooter rickshaws assembled in Bangladesh every year.

Bangladesh is now India's eighth largest importer of engineering goods which form about 50 per cent of India's exports to that country. India's Engineering Export Promotion Council is considering Bangladesh as one of its key markets.

Bangladesh's public sector corporations and the new generation of entrepreneurs are keen on having technical advice from and collaboration with India. Joint ventures for manufacturing dyes and readymade garments have already been set up. Indian expertise for manufacturing hand-made paper from agricultural wastes has also been sought as Bangladesh has large stocks of low-grade jute and cuttings.

No more prisons

New Delhi [UNI] - Prisons are no longer places of confinement but are considered homes where the inmates are given an opportunity in social isolation to reform and unlearn their anti-social behaviour. In short, prisons today are not institutions where 18th or 19th century punitive sentences are enforced; they have on the other hand, become correctional institutions.

But prison life is different from life at home. All activities in the prison are tightly scheduled; there is also a sense of imposition from above through a system of rules and the inmate has to work with "strangers." This necessitates adjustments on the part of the inmates.

A study of the adjustment process of inmates in prisons has shown that a good number of them reject the prison norms and establish the norms of the so-called "inmate world," an English language daily "The Hindustan Times" reported.

The study conducted in the western state of Rajasthan has revealed that about one-fourth of the inmates in the prisons are conformists, about two-fifths are non-conformists and a little less than one-tenth are isolationists.

Nazia sets new music trend

New Delhi [UNI] - Mazia Hasan, the husky-voiced teenaged singer who set a new disco music trend in India with the hit song, "aap jaisa koi meri zindagi main aye," has a fascination for devotional songs known in India as "bhajans."

The Karachi-born abullient singer settled in the United Kingdom says she would love to record some light "bhajans" and perhaps reverse the trend she has set.

Nazia Hasan's album "Disco Deewane" not only broke all sales records in India -- having sold three million LP's within a week of its release -- but it also led to the two biggest Indian gramophone companies vying with each other to bring out her records. Nazia's contract with one company ensued in Mussarat being brought from Pakistan to record "M3" to offset the sales of Nazia's L.P. Nazia, of course, won hands down and was recently in India to receive the platinum disc award to commemorate the fantastic record-breaking performance.

Pakistanis, Nazia says, are very proud of her being the first playback singer from their country to win laurels for her performance in India. Even though Noorjehan, singer-actress of yesteryears, still continues to captive the hearts of millions of Indians, it was Nazia who initiated the beat music trend in India.

At present Nazia, along with her brother Zoheb, awaits public response to their first ever single to be released by the EMI gramophone Company of London. In the album, Nazia sings, "our love's gonna last forever" and Zoheb sings, "It's time you need me." They are also planning the release of another album in January.

The teenager, projected in the Indian media as a jean-clad, two-plaited innocent school-girl, says she has been approached by lots of film producers for roles in movies. She has declined all offers and is presently concentrating on her studies, determined not to allow her professional career to hinder her academics. Apart from singing and studying she also takes time off to learn karate and occasionally goes for swimming, tennis and horse riding.

Sky-rocketed to fame at the young age of 17, Nazia Hasan has announced her intentions to marry Alamgir, son of the former nawab of Junagadh, and "put a stop to the innumerable proposals being made to her."

Nazia says this is a long-standing arrangement and understanding between the two families, though she will not be married for another five years. Alamgir is at present in the United States.

Nazia and Zoheb now look forward to going to the United States "to study business administration," Nazia says.

Two Americans to trek Himalayas

New Delhi [UNI] - Two American mountaineers have left New Delhi to begin the 2000-mile east-to-west trek across the Himalayas, the first ever marathon journey ever attempted in living memory.

They will start their journey from the hilly kingdom of Bhutan from where they will trek westwards and end the trip at Leh, in north-west India. They hope to finish their "great Himalayan traverse" by July 1982.

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Dr. Blum, a biochemist, has been visiting the Himalayan ranges for the past ten years besides having led an all-woman expedition which climbed Annapurna peak in Nepal. She was also a member of the successful 1976 American bicentennial expedition to the Everest.

Mr. Swift has spent much of the last 14 years exploring remote areas of the Himalayas from Pakistan to Nepal. He knows five Himalayan dialects.

In the Bhutan and Nepal stages of the journey, trekkers from different parts of the world will join the two adventurers. Dr. Blum says response from the people for participation in the trek has been enthusiastic.

Dr. Blum says most of the preparations for the trek involved taking permissions from the authorities. The budget for the trip has been put at 30,000 dollars. Part of which has been raised from the sale of T-shirts bearing the route map of the trek.

"We had raised money through the sale of the T-shirts at the time of the Annapurna expedition," says Dr. Blum.

Mr. Swift says he loves the Himalayas because life there has remained what it was centuries ago.

Mr. Swift loves the Himalayas for reasons that are very different. "In the Himalayas life is simple, unlike the computerised life in the United States," he says.

Once in the Himalayas Mr. Swift met an Indian ascetic who had been an engineer and had left all his possessions and retired to the mountains.

"You can never tell who the next person you are going to meet in the mountains. He can be an ascetic, a beggar or a thief," he says.

According to Dr. Blum, no one has ever trekked the expanse of the Himalayas. Rivers running north to south are one of the reasons, she says.

Although they have sketched out a map, they will do the route planning as they proceed.

Congestion eases at port

Madras, [UNI] - Madras port on India's south-eastern coast, congested due to diversion of ships from Bombay, is less crowded now with the waiting period for vessels at the outer anchorage being reduced to four to five days.

Since July last there was a spurt in the arrival of ships at Madras on account of sudden diversion of ships from Bombay due to monsoons on the west coast. Such diverted vessels carried a larger quantity of cargo and not only aggravated unloading problems but also proved to be time consuming. With the monsoon in Bombay almost over now, there is no longer any large-scale diversion of ships. The ships arrive from Bombay in a phased manner and there is no bunching of vessels at Madras.

The volume of traffic handled by the Madras port in the first five months of the current year registered an increase of 29 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. The number of ships handled by the port in these five months was 537 against 459 in the corresponding period of last year.

Disciples in quest of peace

New Delhi, [UNI] - While disciples of the self-proclaimed Indian godman known as Bhagwan Rajneesh are still searching for a "haven of peace" following the disappearance of their mentor on May 31, other sources confirm that he is alive and in the United States.

The confirmation, from the now desolate Rajneesh Ashram in Pune, 200 kms from Bombay, comes in an effort to squash rumours regarding the mysterious disappearance of Rajneesh. Film star I.S. Johar had even made a submission to the State police requesting them to investigate the reported murder of Bhagwan Rajneesh.

In the first ever official announcement since Rajneesh left his ashram, Ma Mridula, Managing Trustee of the Rajneesh Ashram, said the saint was undergoing treatment in Oregon in north-west USA. She said Rajneesh was suffering from asthma and spinal cord ailments and was recovering well.

Meanwhile, the followers of Rajneesh have poured into the picturesque Kashmir valley, according to reports reaching here. This is the first time such a large number of votarier of meditation have flocked to this northern Indian border state in quest of a suitable place for a new centre. They have hired a large number of houseboats on the placid and blue waters of the Dal and Nagin lailakes of the valley.

Rajneesh's disciple George who hails from Canada, said Kashmir Valley is an ideal place for setting up a meditation centre. One can find tranquility in the valley which most of the saints had visited in the past to live as a recluse, he said.

Also in Kashmir are followers of another godman, Mahesh Yogi, to propagate his practice of Transcendental Meditation (TM). Followers of Mahesh Yogi had caught the fancy of young people in the Valley initially, but soon the people began viewing the activities of the group with suspicion. Nasiruddin, who attended a TM class for a few days, said "it was a hoax." He said the group had spent nearly Rs 50 million during their stay in the valley, raising doubts in the minds of the local people.

Commenting on the allegation that some agencies were providing financial assistance to the group, Philip White, leader of the group said that some organisations in the United States were indeed providing some assistance.

Fall of the South and rise of the North

[EXCERPTS FROM THE SIR WILLIAM MEYER ENDOWMENT LECTURE by Lewis Perinbam - Vice President Canadian International Development Agency on the theme "North and South: Towards a New Interdependence of Nations" at the University of Madras, India in August, 1981]

PART II [continued from the last issue]

Racism

It may surprise many to learn that racism as it exists today was virtually unknown in the world before the advent of colonialism. In the sixteenth century, race and colour feelings do not appear to have been present in the dealings between the European and non European peoples. In Arnold Toynbee's perceptive words:

"The first of these facts is that our modern Western race feelings was unknown in our Western society, and has failed to assert itself in certain sections of this Western society down to this day. During the so-called "Dark Ages" and "Middle Ages" - that is to say, during the eight centuries ending about the last quarter of the fifteenth century of our era - the members of our Western society, when they thought of Mankind as a whole, were accustomed to divide the human family into two categories as we divide it nowadays. The principle of division, however, was utterly different. Instead of dividing Mankind, as we do, into White and Colored people, our forefathers divided them into Christians and Heathen, and we are bound to confess that their dichotomy was better than ours, both intellectually and morally. It was better intellectually because the human being's religion is a vastly more important and significant factor in life than the color of his skin, and is therefore a vastly better criterion for purposes of classification. Again the dichotomy into Christians and Heathen is better morally than the dichotomy into White and Colored, because the gulf between religions, unlike the gulf between races, is not impassable. It is a division between sheep in the fold and sheep astray on the mountains, not between sheep and goats."

Until the twentieth century most of the poor countries had no option but to accept their under-privileged states. Every now and then their simmering discontent turned into open defiance and rebellion, which were generally suppressed, often with considerable brutality. This was equally true in India until Gandhi launched a unique form of non-violent struggle against British rule which led to India's independence in 1947. It was followed after by that of a host of other countries of Asia and Africa. When the United Nations was formed there were less than 50 independent nations; today the number exceeds 150.

So far we have traced the interdependence of the past and may conclude that, before the sixteenth century, interdependence was slight; where it existed it manifested itself mainly through travels and trade. After the sixteenth century, and especially in the period of the industrial revolution from 1750 to 1850, interdependence grew rapidly but was characterized by the political domination of the weak by the strong.

Domination was made easy by the decline of the then current civilizations, e.g. Mexico (Aztecs), Peru (Incas), India and China.

There are many reasons for their decline. Oswald Spengler, in his book the **Decline of the West**, (1926) argued that every civilization passed through a life cycle of youth, growth and decline like natural organisms, and that rejuvenation was as impossible in the one case as in the other. Arnold Toynbee noted that twenty-one civilizations have existed at various times during the course of human history. They all seem to have passed through the three stages of growth, break down and eventual dissolution. Toynbee suggests that, "a civilization is not like an animal organism, condemned by an inexorable destiny to die after traversing a pre-determined life course." This means that the life of civilizations, unlike that of animal organisms, can be controlled by human will and determination. If a civilization perished it must be, Toynbee argues, because it failed at some critical period to respond creatively to the challenges it faced.

III Interdependence in the Future

Fortunately, the nations of the world have recognized increasingly the need for new associations based on equality and independence. Since the end of World War II several significant political and economic associations of nations have emerged. The most notable of these include the United Nations, the Commonwealth and the European Economic Community; at the regional level they include the Organization for African Unity, the Andean Pact Nations in Latin America and, in Asia, the dynamic Association of South-East Asian Nations. Inter-regional co-operation is also growing; the recent ASEAN-EEC Agreement is bringing together the peoples of South-East Asia and the European community in a range of economic collaborations of mutual benefit.

These new and changing groupings manifest the desire, willingness and ability of the nations of the world to work together in ways which advance their interests. There are, of course, many other groups of nations which are of tremendous significance such as the "Group of 77" which encompasses the developing world, and OPEC which unites the oil-producing countries of the Arab world, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

While these trends are encouraging they cannot, and indeed do not, blind us to a fundamental and growing division in the world; between the one-quarter of the world's people who live in the North and enjoy four-fifths of its income, and the three-quarters who reside in the South and have only one-fifth of the world's income; between the North which has over 90 per cent of the world's manufacturing industry and the South which has less than 10 per cent; between the small minority of the world's people living in the North who are educated at least through secondary school and the one half of the world's people in the South who still have little chance of formal education.

The plight of the oil-importing developing countries has been intensified by OPEC's actions. Many development plans were ravaged by the surge in the cost of oil imports, as well as by the indirect impact of OPEC's actions on the developed countries. Whereas it took nearly 4 per cent of the exports of the developing countries to pay for their oil imports in 1974, it is estimated that in 1980 this figure had increased to approximately 25 per cent.

These are ugly and dangerous facts about the 20th Century which was heralded as "The Century of Progress." Future historians will probably describe it as the century which placed the first man on the moon but could not provide for his well-being on earth; which demonstrated, during the Second World War, that nations could devote 30-40 per cent of their Gross National Product to the war effort, but were unwilling, despite their enormous productive capacity and financial power, to devote 1 per cent of their GNP to the greatest war of all, the war against world poverty.

North/South Issues: The North's Perspective

Since a new international economic order can only be created through the cooperative efforts of the North and the South I should like to spend a few moments discussing some of the issues, as seen from the North. People in the developing countries of the South are often baffled by the apparent intransigence of the North and its unwillingness to make significant changes in the status quo. This merits answer and I shall try to offer some comments.

First, there is widespread recognition in the developed North that aid is necessary to improve the lot of the developing South. This is shown not only by the billions of dollars which have been channelled to the developing countries through bilateral and multilateral aid programs on a government to government basis, but also by the more than one billion dollars, most of it untied, which flows annually to the developing world through the non-governmental agencies as a result of voluntary giving by individual citizens.

However, aid funds come from the taxes of our citizens; and taxes are regarded as a sacrifice the world over. They have to be allocated in the face of competing claims from a variety of sources, especially for domestic needs. Nevertheless, these funds are given in a spirit of goodwill and generosity. Furthermore, if aid money does not reach the poor in the developing world whose condition it is intended to alleviate, as is sometimes the case, or is misused to benefit the privileged in the developing world, or in other questionable ways, it causes resentment.

People in the developed world also find it hard to understand why some developing countries, which were self-sufficient in food 20 years ago, now find it necessary to import a million tons of food grains annually; or why a country like Zaire which was a net food exporter 20 years ago, spends $300 million a year - one third of its total export earnings - on food imports.

Second, people in the North are disappointed by the apparent reluctance of many developing countries to pay greater attention to basic needs in their societies. There is mounting evidence that, in many developing countries, economic development is benefitting only the better-off sections of society. For instance, the World Bank quadrupled in real terms its lending in basic needs categories from 1970 to 1980; but it found that less than 20 per cent of the benefits of these programs have gone to the absolute poor in the developing countries. In these circumstances, it is sometimes argued that, if the international economic order is altered in tune with the demands of the South, such changes will only increase the hold and power of corrupt or inefficient governments and thus perpetuate poverty and inequalities.

Third, the North rejects the notion that it "owes" compensation for the exploitations of the colonial era and the profits made by private commercial interests. The South's feeling that it has a "moral" right for redress of what it perceives to have been economic injustices in the past falls on deaf ears because this way of thinking is alien to the North. The countries of the North believe that their progress is due to their own efforts, determination and hard work. As Andrew Young, the former American Ambassador to the United Nations put it, the North "is not prepared to accept pressure to atone for past sins." I do not believe that it is only the North that exploits the South.

On the other hand, the people of the North are prepared to, and often do, respond generously to meet the needs of the developing countries of the South. Today, whenever disaster strikes in any part of the world, the first response, be it a plane load of supplies and equipment, or a contribution of money, usually comes from the United States. Yet, that country is often maligned unjustly in spite of its countless generous acts. I know of no nation which has been as generous to others as the U.S. Another way in which countries like Canada and the U.S. have tried to act as responsible members of the world community is to accept millions of refugees who have been uprooted from many parts of the world. The cost of this responsibility cannot be measured easily as it is of long duration since families have to be rehabilitated, children educated, the sick given medical attention and the old and the infirm provided for. These are voluntary acts and therein lies their importance.

Fourth, in expecting the South to make more rapid economic progress in the light of the aid it has received, the North has difficulty in understanding the burdens of backwardness which three centuries of colonial rule have imposed on the South. People in the North often cannot appreciate that the damage of colonial rule will take many generations to overcome; and that those who have been corrupted to lead servile lives cannot become creative and productive citizens overnight. They do not always realize that the former metropolitan powers of the North have contributed, in large measure, to the underdevelopment of the South.

In many developed countries programs of "development education" have been launched to increase the awareness of citizens about the South and its problems and, in particular, the efforts of its peoples to improve their lot. To assist in this task in Canada, for instance, our Minister for External Affairs, The Honourable Mark MacGuigan, took the initiative in creating a "Futures Secretariat" financed largely by the Government. It will organise programs in all parts of Canada and help to develop an informed citizenry. So, while there is ignorance, serious efforts are being made to deal with it.

To be continued next issue

FILMS

LAAWARIS

Produced and directed by Prakash Mehra

The story of Laawaris is of the beaten track, and differs a great deal that Triskul. The laawari ("orphan") in Laawaris also illegitimate, born out wedlock, whose mothe died at his birth and whos father refused to own him. He searches for an identity a name and status in th society. He literally fight for it, but more than that h fights for others too, esp ecially the unfortunat women, the victims of th lust of his boss, even goin to the extent of threatenin him if he did not behave When the laawaris comes t know who his father is - hi boss's father who believe in double standards an practises double morality he is both happy and angry He is happy that he has a last found the man wh fathered him, and angr that the man has no scrup les. For the laawaris's f h er this discovery is a unwelcome surprise and h does not accept him as hi son publicly for he does n want to compromise h social standing. But circum stances take such a tu that the father, in an em tional out-burst, repents h mistake and embraces hin

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FILMS

LAAWARIS

Produced and directed by Prakash Mehra

Directed by Kidar Sharma

Produced by Baldev Dutt

The story of Laawaris is off the beaten track, and it differs a great deal that of Trishul. The laawaris ("orphan") in Laawaris is also illegitimate, born out of wedlock, whose mother died at his birth and whose father refused to own him. He searches for an identity, a name and status in the society. He literally fights for it, but more than that he fights for others too, especially the unfortunate women, the victims of the lust of his boss, even going to the extent of threatening him if he did not behave. When the laawaris comes to know who his father is - his boss's father who believes in double standards and practises double morality - he is both happy and angry. He is happy that he has at last found the man who fathered him, and angry that the man has no scruples. For the laawaris's father, this discovery is an unwelcome surprise and he does not accept him as his son publicly for he does not want to compromise his social standing. But circumstances take such a turn that the father, in an emotional out-burst, repents his mistake and embraces him.

Amitabh Bachchan plays the laawaris and plays it with his usual elan and confidence - an angry young man, prone to be comic at times and emotional at others. Readers will remember that it was Prakash Mehra who gave Amitabh Bachchan the angry young man's image - and a second screen life too - in **Zanjeer** when the actor was down and almost out of the film industry. Prakash Mehra has perfected the technique of giving extra traits to Amitabh Bachchan's angry young man and though some of the situations are somewhat improbable, gets away with it, like in **Hera Pheri** and **Muquddar K Sikandar**.

Laawaris is Amitabh Bachchan's film. The moment he appears on the screen he dominates it over shadowing stalwarts like Amjad Khan, Ranjeet, Om Prakash and even Dr.Shriram Lagoo. The film has all the popular ingredients Prakash Mehra is well known for. InLaawaris he gives a bonus to the filmgoers too. Amitabh Bachchan sings a song and enacts it himself by disguising himself as six different women, tall and petite, fair-complexioned and swarthy, fat and slim.

In casting, Prakash Mehra makes two departures from the usual by casting Amjad Khan (not given to violence) and Bindu (playing Ranjeet's mother) against their screen images. Before Laawaris Bindu had usually played either a nautch girl, vamp or carabet dancer to Ranjeet's villain or playboy. Dr.Shriram Lagoo has an unusual role - Godfather of the Laawaris, down and out, and draining money in drinks. For a glossy, the camerawork is first-class and for other technical values professionally perfect.

Kadar Khan has written such powerful dialogues that at times one wishes just to close one's eyes and listen to the cut-and-thrust of repartee between the characters.

Democratic World.

ROCKY

Directed by Sunil Dutt

Produced by Amar Jeet

When directors introduce their sons as stars they design the films to be popular ones. Raj Kapoor introduced Rishi Kapoor in Joker with high expectations. The film flopped miserably and for a time a shoadow was cast on Rishi Kapoor's screen career. But at the time there was no other comparable young face in Bombay, and Rishi Kapoor had given a memorable performance in the first part of the film. His career was made only after he had shown his talent in a few other films. He flowered as a popular star in **Bobby**, when he co-starred with Dimple Kapadia.

Only recently, Rajendra Kumar, onetime the Jubilee Star, introduced his son in **Love Story** as a romantic lover who runs away from home in the company of his sweetheart (Vijayata). It was more or less a formula film, with this difference that the romance part of the film, between the hero and heroine, was elongated to rivet the attentin on Kumar Gaurav, Rajendra Kumar's son. Even when a shot did not need him to be prominent in the frame, the camera remained focused on him, observing him minutely. The whole film in fact gravitated towards Kumar Gaurav, and that is as it should be. What's the point in being a director-producer if the spotlight is not on the debut-making son. In **Love Story** attention on Kumar Gaurav worked, as he has a screen presence and the film taken as whole has plenty of entertainment.

Rocky has a new find - Sunjay Dutt, son of Sunil Dutt and the actress Nargis. In order ot make Sunjay Dutt a star overnight, Sunil Dutt has plumped for rank entertainer departing from his pracitce of taking up gold subjects and making purposefull cinematic essays, like **Yaadein** and **Reshma aur Shera** (both award winners at the Frankfurt festival and the National Film Festival, respectively).

Does Sunjay Dutt triumph as the leading man of **Rocky**, as Kumar Gaurav did in **Love Story**? Only to some extent. Doe-eyed Sunjay Dutt is tall and lanky, che characteristics Kumar Gaurav has. Kumar Gaurav hit the bull's eye by his screen presence. Sunjay Dutt is at times awkward and concious that he is facing the camera for the first time. He is a good fighter, a good dancer and a somewhat good romancer, but not a good speaker. His gruffy voice and lack of intonation stand in the way of his becoming a star. The success of Amitabh Bachchan and Dr.Shriram Lagoo depended to a large extent on their deep, reverberating voice. Not that they are not good actors, but the fact is that heir voice makes the first impression on the audience. Sunjay Dutt is still young and one should not expect a top-level performance from him in his very first film. But he could be as impressive, if not more, as Kumar Gaurav or Rishi Kapoor in their first Films.

A galaxy of top stars is there to support and encourage Sunjay Dutt - Rakhee Gulzar as his mother, Sunil Dutt himself as his father, Amjad Khan as his godfather, Tina Munim, as his girlfriend, Reena Roy as a nautch girl who helps him win a disco contest, Aruna Irani his godmother, Ranjit as a calculated villain Shakti Kapoor another smooth operator, son of the villain Ranjit, Satyen Kapoor as a person with a dubious character and many others. Almost all the veterans shine in their roles more brightly than Sunjay Dutt should have.

For Sunjay Dutt **Rocky** is the right vehicle and the right youthful role given to romance, karate and autobike races. Evidently Sunil Dutt did not want to take any risks, he wanted a totally commercial film for his son's total success. But it is not total success for the newcomer, as the film is not in the same class as **Love Story** - both are about the teenagers; their involvement in the intrigues of villains, etc. However, the **Rocky** plot is thick with machinations, intrigues and they set the stage for a savage confrontation in the finale.

Production values are first-class, songs are appropriate and fit the situation but have little chance of becoming popular. Ramchandra's photography is excellant, but not of the same standard as that of **Reshma aur Shera**.

In a few months, we will be seeing Shashi Kapoor's son making his debut as a young romancer teamed with Padmini Kolhapure. Dharmendra also threatens to introduce his son as a lead man to be followed by A....and Z.... Acting seems to be becoming a dynastic succession game in the Bombay filmdom. Earlier the succession game was limited to the industrialists and businessmen. Who says that the tradition of son following his father's profession is slowly ebbing away in the wake of industrial expansion?

POONAM

Produced and directed by Harmesh Malhotra

Harmesh Malhotra is a maker of action films, a few of which have hit the box-office. **Poonam** is perhaps his first love story. The story, in its broad outline, does not have much novelty about it but in details it makes a few departures from the traditional romantic triangle. A rich man rewards a poor boy for saving his daughter at great personal risk by giving the poor boy the same facilities for schooling as are available to his only child, the daughter. The daughter proposes eloping with him as she is betrothed against her wish to a rich but wicked man. It is of course understood that the rich girl and the poor boy are romantically attached to each other as it should be. It is their class difference which stands in the way of their marital union. At the marriage ceremony a fire breaks out, engulfs the mandap and the girl's face is burnt and disfigured. The rich bridegroom-to-be refuses to marry her. The poor boy appears on the scene and offers himself as the bridegroom. But as he is the girl's first love, she does not want him to suffer a disfigured wife; she refuses to accept his offer. The poor man does not understand the girl's point and leaves the place more dejected than earlier. The girl's burnt face is curable. She changes her mind to marry the boy she spent her childhood with and with whom she grew up in close association.

Raj Babbar and Poonam Dhillon are paired as the romantic pair for the first time, and they look a winsome pair from all appearances. Shakti Kapoor, the Delhi boy, who has shown his villainous mettle in a few films has a sophistication about him and an individual style. Kalpana Kyer the disco dancer is alluring and inviting. Madan Puri has a sympathetic role and it is good to know that he is taking to character acting, not just playing the bad man film after film.

Dr. Rahi Masoom Reza's dialogues are full of sentimental cliches but some of the rhetorics are phrased with similes and metaphors.

Annu Malik, son of the famous music director Sardar Malik, has proved himself to be a chip off the old block and comes up with many enchanting tunes. The late Rafi sings three songs, one of which was recorded just a few days before his death. Poonam Dhillon, in keeping with the tradition of the new crop of actresses, mouths a few **mukhras** of a song, which for that qualification becomes a duet.

Cinematography by V. Durga Prasad is excellent and the atmosphere of the ranch is caught convincingly. In this love-triangle no inherited conventions of the formula film have been violated. It is a pure and simple entertainer without any pretensions.

[Darshak in Democratic World]

FASTER TRAINS TO BE INTRODUCED IN INDIA

New Delhi, [UNI] - Trains with an average speed of 160 kmph are expected to be introduced in India in the near future.

The Indian Railways presently allows its fastest trains to run at a speed of 120 kmph.

The research, Design and Standards Organisation (RDSO) of the Indian Railways has designed a broad gauge locomotive bogie for high-speed operation at 160 kmph. The bogie is attached to a diesel locomotive for service trials.

Dance with a difference

Chinmaya Regional Centre arranged an East Indian dinner followed by classical dances of India on July 31, 1981. About 150 people including Hon. Jack Masters, M.P. Ald. Miss Rita Ubriaco, Ald. Ken Boshcoff attended. After the dinner Miss Anuradha Naimpally gave a dazzling performance of Bharata Natyam and Kuchipudi. Anuradha began her lessons from Miss. Menaka Thakkar of Toronto and is currently studying from Mr. and Mrs. Venugopal Pillai of Bombay. The event was well received in Thunder Bay; the local newspaper Chronicle-Journal gave a wide publicity with three photographs of the dancer.

Regular activities of the Centre include:

(i) **BALAVIHAR:** On Sunday mornings children are taught Sanskrit alphabet and chantings, stories from Puranas, religious ideals based upon Vedanta.

(2) **STUDY GROUP:** On Saturday mornings adults meet to study scriptures. At present the group is studying Bhagavad Geeta verse by verse using commentaries of Adi Shankaracharya, Swami Chinmayananda and Swami Dayananda.

(3) **LIBRARY:** The centre has a fairly large collection of books for children and adults. Books are lent to Balavihar children. There is also a collection of recorded talks by Swami Chinmayananda and Swami Dayananda.

For more information contact (807) 767-5343.

Chinmaya Regional Centre is planning on a one-day seminar on **VALUES AND CONFLICTS** by Swami Dayananda Saraswati, Director of Sandeepany West a school of Vedanta and Sanskrit at Piercy, California. It will be held in Thunder Bay Country Club from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on October 25, 1981 (Sunday). Lunch and coffee will be provided. Seminar fee $20 per person. For further information call (807) 767-5343.

S.A. Naimpally

India phases out obsolete aircrafts

New Delhi, [UNI] - MI-4 helicopters, which were very effectively used in the last three wars India fought with Pakistan and China, have been phased out by Indian Air Force.

Several squadrons of the Soviet-built MI-4 helicopters in all forward IAF bases were withdrawn from service on August 31, 1981.

Sikh 'insubordinate' in dagger dispute

By Wilfred List

The refusal of a Sikh to change his religious dress to conform with a company's safety rules was an act of insubordination that warranted discipline, an arbitrator has ruled.

The case also raised the question of whether, on a matter of conscience, an employee should be entitled to continue a practice until after a grievance has been filed and an arbitrator has made a ruling.

The arbitrator's decision, reported in the current monthly bulletin of the Ontario Labor Ministry's office of arbitration, was based on the narrower issue that the grievor knew or should have known that the requested change was related to safety. He should have sought an accommodation when the matter arose, the arbitrator said.

The case involved Bhupinder Singh Sidhu, who was reprimanded and suspended by DRG Sellotape for ignoring an order not to wear a Kirpan (a small, sheathed sword or dagger attached to a harness running around the shoulder) on the outside of his clothing while working on a machine.

The case dragged on from October, 1979, until May of this year, when the arbitrator's ruling was made. It arose in spring, 1979, when the company was beginning to enforce safety rules at the plant.

Mr. Sidhu was baptized a member of the Sikh religion in December, 1978.

Central to the religious beliefs of the Sikhs are the five Ks - Kesh (in which facial or body hair is never removed), Kangha (the wearing of a comb in the hair), Kirpan (the wearing of the small sword), Kara (wearing a steel bracelet on the wrist), and Kasha (wearing a particular style of underclothing).

Mr. Sidhu had problems over the bracelet, but they were resolved when he secured it to his upper arm with an elasticized band so it could not slide down and get caught in the machinery.

The six-inch, curved Kirpan created the problem. Mr. Sidhu wore one under his clothes and one on the outside.

The firm's manager of manufacturing spoke to Mr. Sidhu about it and said in a letter that some employees were nervous because they felt the dagger could be used as a weapon, the arbitrator said.

At one point, Mr. Sidhu stopped wearing the outside sword at work, but when told by other Sikhs that this was a violation of the religious code he resumed wearing it.

Finally, management told him that if he was unable to comply with the safety order he would be taken from his machine.

[The Globe and Mail].

Sikh cultural centre in Windsor

Windsor: The Sikh Cultural Society of Metro Windsor, in existence for the last 12 years, has been successful in building its own cultural centre on three acres of land. This dream of the community has become a reality through the hard work and generous donations of the people from Windsor and Detroit.

The main floor of the building is used for weekly religious congregation, the lower portion is used for cultural activities.

The society is now striving to collect enough funds to complete the parking lot and put finishing touches to the building.

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Lorne Henderson
Minister

William Davis
Premier

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Quebec ethnic

By Thomal Panakal

Montreal - Ethnic groups in Quebec will receive special assistance to conduct various social and cultural activities.

Gerald Godin, the province's minister of immigration and cultural communities, is currently studying a plan to finance the activities of various groups. The plan still requires approval by the cabinet.

On August 15 Mr. Godin addressed a meeting organized by the India-Canada Association of Montreal as a part of India's independence day celebrations. The minister pointed out that he would give financial support to start a cultural center in cooperation with NACOI.

If the proposed plan is approved by the cabinet, the minister seeks to:

(i) Establish a fund estimated at $1 million to finance projects submitted by various cultural groups.

(ii) Initiate government participation in assisting community centers.

(iii) Conduct a Festival of Nations in which ethnic groups will be invited to present various aspects of

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Quebec to help ethnic projects

By Thomal Panakal

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Presently there are about a million Quebecers of non-French-Canadian origins including hundreds of people from India.

The new policy, according to Mr. Godin, will also apply to English-Canadians living in Quebec.

The minister also pointed out that his department was trying to work out a formula which would encourage communities to raise funds. According to the plan, the more money the community raises the more the government will contribute.

The basis for approval of ethnic projects would be based on concentration of population and on the degree of public participation.

The government uses the terminology "cultural communities" in order to apply to all cultural groups which are not French-Canadian in origin.

The present government in Quebec is giving much encouragement to preserve the cultural diversity of different groups.

The Indian community is actively participating in the cultural life of the province.

Miss Sangeeta Gupta garlanding Gerald Godin, Miniatez of Immigration, Province of Quebec on India's Independence Day. Celebrations were organized by the India-Canada Association of Montreal.

Indian women— assert yourselves!

Association of Women of Indian Origin in Canada (A.W.I.C.) held a seminar on Sunday, September 20th, 1981, at the Central Library, 5120 Yonge Street, Willowdale. The event was well attended mainly due to the interesting guest speakers.

Rossana Scotti, Metro Toronto's multicultural relations co-ordinator, told the audience that "women have to be twice as qualified, twice as good and work twice as hard as men - for the ethnic woman, it's even more difficult."

Ceta Ramkhalawansingh, a Toronto consultant who recently aided in an ethnic study, said "immigrant women are mostly found in lowly jobs outside their community and with employers reluctant to give time off for English lessons."

Ontario Human Rights Commissioner, Dr. Bhausaheb Ubale, next went on to explain to the group that "in the West, little is known of the achievements of the Indian women" and that it's up to them to begin asserting themselves. He also pointed out that the phrase "Canadian experience" is often used to discriminate against immigrants and circumvent the hiring process.

Dick Lochan
Toronto representative

Wearing many hats

Om Sachdeva of Beamsville, Past District Governor of Lions Clubs International has been appointed to serve as Chairman, Bulletin Contest Committee for Multiple "A", which consists of Ontario, Quebec and part of Labrador for the year 1981-82.

He also will continue to serve on the Cabinet of District A-2 as Lionage reporter and chairman of Honorary Committee. As a reporter, he writes about Lions activities in this district for the "Lionage" magazine which goes to about 24,000 homes.

For the last two years, Mr. Sachdeva was chairman of Research and Planning for Multiple "A". In his new capacity, his responsibility is to encourage publication of a club bulletin in about 280 clubs in 15 Lions districts, arranging a competition to judge best bulletins in various categories, who get trophies and other recognition.

Recently, Mr. and Mrs. Om Sachdeva attended Multiple "A" Lions Convention at Quebec City and International Convention at Phoenix, Arizona.

Lincoln Post Express

Sales tax return really?

By Dick Lochan
Our Toronto Representative

You've been sending gifts overseas to friends and relatives every year and have always paid sales tax.

You've had friends or relatives over visiting and they've made several purchases here to take back. Both you and your visitor may very well have been entitled to an Ontario Provincial Sales Tax Rebate.

The Ontario Provincial Retail Sales Tax is a tax which is payable on the purchase of goods and services to be used or consumed in Ontario.

If you, as an Ontario resident, were to purchase an item, upon which the Ontario retail sales tax applied, for your own use, or, consumption here, in Ontario, you would normally pay the tax at the time of purchase. The same would apply for a visitor under similar circumstances.

However, if you an an Ontario resident, were to purchase an item upon which the Provincial Sales tax applied, as a gift for a friend/relative living overseas or even outside Ontario, and, the goods are mailed or taken out of Ontario within 30 days of purchase you may be entitled to a sales tax rebate providing you have kept your receipt showing actual tax paid and proof that the goods left Ontario.

Visitors to Ontario can get out of having to pay the provincial sales tax by having the vendor himself arrange for delivery direct to them outside of Ontario.

However, if the visitor should choose to take the goods out of Ontario himself /herself, the provincial sales tax must be paid at the time of sale, but, he/she may obtain a full rebate of the tax: 1) If the receipt showing actual tax paid is kept 2) if the goods are taken out of Ontario within thirty days and 3) providing he/she applies for this rebate within two years from the date of purchase on the prescribed form.

In order to receive the rebate, an Application for Rebate of Retail Sales Tax (RST-A-81) must be completed and supported by receipt(s) showing tax paid and satisfactory proof that the goods left Ontario. A customs declaration or a sworn affidavit are some forms of proof.

For application forms and/or any further information and assistance regarding the Ontario Provincial retail Sales Tax contact: The Retail Sales Tax District Office in your province today.

Fatehnama and Zafarnama

By G.S. Matharu

Five years of painstaking research into Sikh traditional chronicles, by a Sikh scholar, S. Devinder Singh Duggal M.A. gives us for the first time a new insight into the two letters that Guru Gobind Singh wrote to Aurangzeb, one called 'Fatehnama' in December, 1704; and the other Zafarnama in May, 1705.

Fatehnama and Zafarnama are two compositions of Guru Gobind Singh, in Persian verse, that he addressed to Aurangzeb the Emperor of Delhi, in the wake of the evacuation of Anandpur on the night of December 21, 1704.

These letters of 'admonition' or 'epistles of Victory' as they are better known, embody the indomitable spirit of Guru Gobind Singh and his Khalsa, and their refusal to bow to the brutal will of a tyrant." (Fatehnama and Zafarnama - D.S. Duggal)

S. Devinder Singh Duggal has translated "Fatehnama and Zafarnama" into English verse to open up the treasures of their philosophy to those who do not hold the key to the language of the original texts.

Born in a devout 'Gursikh' family, the author obtained Master of Arts degrees in Economics and History from the Punjab University. Although his literary interests cover a wide range, yet he is chiefly devoted to the study of History, Philosophy and Religion, with particular reference to Sikhism.

EXTRACTS FROM FATEHNAMA AND ZAFARNAMA

"When loot and plunder is thy aim,
To cheat and fraud is in thy vein,
We art there to save and shield,
Truth and Faith art arms we wield."

Fatehnama 4

"Like a lion, bold and brave,
We yet live and ever crave,
To it to see that thou must pay,
For what thou did in a heinous way."

Fatehnama 15.

"When the treachery of the foes,
Made a mockery of their vows,
Armed with arrows and the bows,
We took the field to send them blows."

Zafarnama 21

Bows and arrows, guns and spears,
Drenched the earth in blood and tears,
Such was the amount of blood that bled
The field was like a tulip red.

Zafarnama 37

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Another Indo-Pak war?

By K.K. Duggal

New Delhi: Will there be another war between India and Pakistan?

This question, asked repeatedly in recent weeks, only proves how fragile the relations between the two countries are.

A good deal of euphoria was created by Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao's visit to Pakistan. And people on both sides of the border thought that a new chapter of friendship and amity had begun in the checquered Indo Pak history.

Narasimha Rao had assured his hosts that India has a vested interest in Pakistan's stability and respected its sovereignty and territorial integrity. He dismissed as "fantastic" the fear that India wanted to gobble up Pakistan.

President Zia-ul-Haq told Indian journalists accompanying the Foreign Minister that he wanted to start a new chapter of friendship and amity. "As a soldier I extend my hand of friendship to India," he said.

The Press in both the countries hailed Narasimha Rao's visit as a "worthwhile visit" which had removed misunderstandings and set India-Pakistan relations on a "more positive footing."

The euphoria was short-lived. The back-slapping gave way to mud-slinging soon after Narasimha Rao turned his back on Pakistan.

Reason: Pakistan's bid to acquire sophisticated military hardware from the United States. As the news came from Islamabad that the U.S. had offered to supply 15 or 16 F-16 fighter-bombers to Pakistan Indian defence analysts went to work; they saw a monster in the F-16.

The Indian Press lost little time in toeing by and large the defence analysts' line.

Not to be left behind the State-controlled Pakistan Press splashed the canard that India was planning an Israeli-type raid on Pak nuclear installation in collusion with Israel. The blanket usage of the PPI story from New York indicated that it was officially inspired.

The familiar propaganda war in the Indian and Pakistani papers has started.

The vows of fidelity and friendship exchanged by Agha Shahi and Narasimha Rao have been forgotten almost overnight.

Nobody knows when the U.S. will start shipping the F-16s. Some reports say it will be next year. According to others, the shipment will start the year after next or later.

Assuming that Pakistan gets a squadron of the deadly fighter-bombers will it tilt the scales against India?

The short and simple answer is "no." India too is going in for the new generation of Mirage 2000 from France and has in its armoury Mig 23s and Jaguars. It is adequately armed to repel any aerial or ground attack by Pakistan.

As Ajit Bhattacharjea, former editor of the Indian Express, wrote in the Statesman: "India is one of the earliest victims of the cult of insecurity fostered so assiduously by the nightmare merchants, domestic and foreign .... They all thrive on promoting fears of insecurity. The tragic victims are the people, most usually hungry and always undernourished, while the money collected by the Government for their defence and development is frittered away on counter-lot threats that are unlikely to arise."

Who wants war, death and destruction? Nobody. Pakistan and India have had three wars — in 1947, 1965 and 1971. What did they gain? Nothing. What did they lose? Everything. Young soldiers in the prime of life. Little children orphaned. Young wives widowed. Mourning in countless homes. Economy ruined. Dependence on foreign aid increased.

Super powers have no permanent friends or foes; they have only permanent interests. President Nixon, who at one time shunned Communist China like plague, made a pilgrimage of Beijing to shake hands with Chairman Mao. He forgot Formosa.

In 1971 when India and Pakistan went to war Nixon dispatched the Seventh Fleet to the Bay of Bengal but the Fleet remained anchored there while Dacca was being bombed by the Indians.

The Chinese made loud noises and issued threats to India, but did not intervene. They let India and Pakistan fight it out.

Again, the Shah of Iran was a close friend and ally of the United States but when he was dethroned by Ayotullah Khomeini, President Carter did nothing to rescue him. The king died in exile, a forlorn, disillusioned man let down by his friends.

The moral is no big power is going to fight a small power's war. A super power may pour sophisticated arms into a small country's arsenal but it will not pull its chestnuts from the fire.

Gen Zia should know his history better. The 1965 war sealed Gen Ayub Khan's fate. The 1971 war knocked out Gen Yahya Khan.

Pakistan dare not take on India — the F-16s notwithstanding — for such a step will be suicidal for Islamabad. Gen Zia said as much at his press conference in Rawalpindi on June 9. However, the war of words will go on between the two countries as it has gone on all these years. It is a part of their love-hate relationship.

Indians in U.S.

According to 1980 U.S. census there were 361,544 persons of Indian origin in the U.S.

New York state claimed 60,511 of them followed by California (57,989), New Jersy (29,507), Texas (22,226), Pennsylvania (15,212), Michigan (14,680), Maryland (13,705) and Florida (9,138).

For the first time the 1980 census has placed "Asian Indians" in a separate category.

Appointment

Dr. Radhey Singhal (Chairman Department of Pharmacology at the University of Ottawa) has been named by the Honourable Minister of Health, Mr. Timbrell, to the Advisory Medical Board of the Ontario Mental Health Foundation. This body plays a key role in setting up policy matters for establishing priorities for research in mental health and psychological and psychiatric disorders in the Province of Ontario.

Dr. Singhal, currently holding the office of the President of the Canadian College of Neuropsychopharmacology, will also be serving as Chairman of one of the two Research Review Committees of this Foundation.

Vedanta Society of Toronto

Vedanta Society of Toronto will hold PUBLIC LECTURE BY SWAMI BHASHYANANDA at 12 MacPherson Ave.

"Nature of Devotion According to Vedanta" at 8:00 pm Saturday, October 17.

"Devotion and Fulfillment" at 5:00 pm Sunday, October 18.

and STUDY CIRCLE will be held on Sunday, October 25 at 5:00 pm.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

Teenage girl to undergo sex-change

Bhopal, [UNI] - Sharda, a 16-year-old girl from Ashta town in the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh, was to go to her husband's home for the first time next month, but she may now have to look for a bride after a sex-change operation.

Sharda Prasad, as the flat-chested teenager wishes to be known now, said from her bed in the plastic surgery ward of the Hamidia Hospital here, that she first felt she was becoming a "bacha from a bachi" (boy from a girl) after reading about a similar case published in a Hindi daily last month.

Sharda was admitted to the hospital. Before her admission, she had her long hair cut short in a boyish manner, renounced all feminine objects like bangles and ear-rings and changed her petticoat for a pyjama — all on the advice of Dr. Syed Zaheer-ul-Islam, the plastic surgeon who would operate on her.

Dr. Zaheer-ul-Islam said he had successfully performed a similar operation on a 15-year old girl from Bhind district 10 years ago, altering Munni Bai to Munna Lal. Now a married police constable whose wife is five months' pregnant. Sharda, he said, would also be a normal male after the operation.

Asked if Sharda's operation could be termed trans-sexual, the surgeon said "no," explaining that Sharda had a vagina but no ovaries and uterus and was thus incapable of conceiving. Sharda, who has never menstruated, has testicles, he added.

Dr. Islam said Sharda had all the male morpho-logical features and attributed her not having the male organ to an "embryological mal-development." He said he would set the nature's fault by removing the vagina and shaping the clitoris into a penis by auto-grafting.

Dr. Islam pointed out that a layman was sometimes unable to recognize morphological body developments leading to misconception, about a person's sex. This, he said, had happened in the case of Sharda who was brought up a female.

Sharda, who appeared psychologically receptive to the coming change, said in her high-pitched voice that she felt happy at the prospect of becoming a boy.

Asked if she would like to marry after her operation, Sharda came out of her ward, apparently to escape the ogling of the nurses and ward boys, and said in a barely audible whisper that she would "definitely" marry.

Multilingualism promoted

The Multi Heritage Community Alliance and the Toronto Board of Education are sponsoring a symposium on "Multilingualism in a Multicultural Society".

The symposium is to take place Saturday, October 24, 1981 from 9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. at Hart House, University of Toronto.

The objectives of the symposium are:

To provide an understanding of heritage languages and their role in society.

To develop an awareness of the need for multilingualism.

To receive input from communities to the Toronto Board's Workgroup on Third Language Instruction.

To explore the linkage between personal growth, ethno-culturalism and language.

Attendance is open to the public with an emphasis towards school principals, teachers, government representatives and community leaders.

For more information on the symposium and for registration please contact M. LaFountaine, Toronto Board of Education at 598-4931 ext. 325.

Pak comedians in India

New Delhi, [UNI] - Pakistan has developed comedy as a major dramatic art form and comedy shows in solos and in groups have become an integral part of the cultural milieu of the country, say the four Pakistani comedians currently visiting India.

Salahuddin Toofani, Jameel Khan "Jimmy," Kaiser Khalil and Sakhi Kamal — four purveyors of the art of making people laugh — find Indian comedy slow, saying "it seems an age before the punch line comes through."

They feel India lacks the tradition of comedy standing on its own and commanding audiences for the sheer reason of its being a comedy.

In Pakistan, they say, in spite of the censorship, comedy played through television and radio makes these media a vital source of entertainment.

Convinced that there is no endeavour more worthwhile than making other people laugh, these four artists purposefully pursue the goal of spreading alughter. They say: "Look at the poverty that surrounds us everywhere; why can't we add a little pep to the lives of these unfortunate people?"

Television, they concede, "must inform and educate, but its primary responsibility in a society like ours must be to entertain."

And this is where Pakistani TV scores, they say.

Sakhi Kamal, a star for many years of the celebrated Pakistani comedy show, "Fifty-Fifty," says it gave him great pleasure to be able to entertain millions of his countrymen with his gags, and his unique capacity to reproduce musical sounds of as many as a dozen musical instruments.

Toofani, who teams up with Jimmy, has been the star of many talk shows — on TV, radio and the stage. Besides he has also acted in some 20 films.

Kaiser Khalil, one of the most perceptive young comedians and Sakhi Kamal are the other twosome. Kaiser has widely travelled and depends more on the effectiveness of the spoken word than what he calls "action comedy."

One complaint that the four comedians have is that some of their best programmes are being pirated and sold as cassettes in the name of Moin Akhtar, another well-known Pakistani comedian.

KITCHEN
by Pran

Vegetables were ignored
number of years. Sometimes
and heavily sauted and laid be
as an afterthought or a decora
The fitness revolution and th
brought out the best of fresh
beat the sight of steamed brigh
a glisten of butter and eaten
have a chance to discolour.
vegetables has created a de
exotic vegetables are now
stores. Canadians are develop
endive, green papaya, Italian
peas and so on. Even root veg
turnips are selling well. People
vegetables as a starter or in so
even baked vegetables rather
ones.

Now is the time to enjoy all th
paying foreign prices. Market
are full with zucchinis, tomato
etc.

STUFFED Z

8 small zucchinis (about 6 inc
¼ cup cooking oil or ghee pl
¼ cup coarse fresh bread cru
1 lb. lean ground lamb
2 cloves of garlic, minced
2 tbsp. chopped corriander le
¼ tsp. ground chili or 1 gree
1 tsp. salt or to taste
1 can (10 oz.) condensed crea
1½ tsp. paprika
¼ cup dry white wine or mil
1 to 2 tsp. grated fresh ginge

Trim zucchini and halve len
amount of boiling salted water
8 minutes. Lift out with a slo
scroop out seeds. Chop the se
the filling. In an oiled or butt
crumbs until golden brown an
the same pan brown lamb, sti
the fat. Add 1 tbsp. butter,
zucchini pulp. Cook until the
corriander leaves and ginger
zucchini with oil inside and
baking dish. Combine soup,
add a few tablespoons of this
moisten. Spoon the filling in
little of the remaining sauce o
browned crumbs. Bake at 350
25 to 30 minutes or until zucch
is hot and crisp. Serve imme

BARBECUED C

8 Cornish hens (about 1¼ p
Salt and freshly ground pepp
¾ cup dark soya sauce
⅓ cup solid honey
2 tbsp. grated fresh ginger
4 garlic cloves, minced
¼ tsp. ground chili powder
1 small bay leaf
¼ cup melted butter
⅓ cup oil

Combine together soya sauc
leaf and butter in a small p
syrupy. Dry the bird well
inwels (if the bird is not dr
instead of crisp). Season thi
including the cavity and rub
to 400F. Place the birds in a
for 15 minutes. Lower the
continue roasting until ten
them during the last 30
thickened soya sauce mixtu
Remove from heat and let
each hen in half and place
side down. Just before serv
the oven rack in the middle
about 8 inches away from
with the remaining sauce
broiler, keeping the oven
marinate sizzles and makes
hens watching carefully bc
Serve immediately. Makes

Diwali in

A.W.I.C. - Association of Women in Canada, invites you with family and friends to join them in celebrating "Diwali" on Saturday October 17th at Earl Haig Collegiate Institute, 100 Princess Avenue, Willowdale. (5 blocks North o Sheppard Avenue, off

KITCHEN KORNER

by Pranati SenGupta

Vegetables were ignored by many Canadians for a number of years. Sometimes they were carelessly cooked and heavily sauced and laid beside the meat and potatoes as an afterthought or a decoration. All that have changed. The fitness revolution and the health food boom have brought out the best of fresh vegetables. Nothing can beat the sight of steamed bright green beans swirled with a glisten of butter and eaten immediately before they have a chance to discolour. Increased interest in fresh vegetables has created a demand for variety. One-time exotic vegetables are now readily available in many stores. Canadians are developing a hunger for Belgian endive, green papaya, Italian eggplant, artichoke, snow peas and so on. Even root vegetables such as carrots and turnips are selling well. People seem to be enjoying fresh vegetables as a starter or in soups, salads, casseroles and even baked vegetables rather than the traditional boiled ones.

Now is the time to enjoy all the fresh vegetables without paying foreign prices. Markets, stores and most gardens are full with zucchinis, tomatoes, green and red peppers etc.

STUFFED ZUCCHINI

4 small zucchinis (about 6 inches long)
¼ cup cooking oil or ghee plus 1 tbsp. butter
½ cup coarse fresh bread crumbs
1 lb. lean ground lamb
2 cloves of garlic, minced
2 tbsp. chopped corriander leaves or parsley
¼ tsp. ground chili or 1 green chili, chopped
1 tsp. salt or to taste
1 can (10 oz.) condensed cream of mushroom soup
1½ tsp. paprika
¼ cup dry white wine or milk
1 to 2 tsp. grated fresh ginger root

Trim zucchini and halve lengthwise. Parboil in a small amount of boiling salted water in a large frying pan about 5 minutes. Lift out with a slotted spoon, drain well and scoop out seeds. Chop the seeds finely and reserve for the filling. In an oiled or butterd pan saute fresh bread crumbs until golden brown and set aside for topping. In the same pan brown lamb, stirring all the time. Drain all the fat. Add 1 tbsp. butter, garlic, salt and reserved zucchini pulp. Cook until the mixture blends well. Add corriander leaves and ginger root. Mix well. Brush the zucchini with oil inside and out and place in a greased baking dish. Combine soup, paprika and wine in a bowl, add a few tablespoons of this sauce to the filling just to moisten. Spoon the filling into zucchini shells. Spoon a little of the remaining sauce over the filling. Sprinkle with browned crumbs. Bake at 350F preheated oven for about 25 to 30 minutes or until zucchini is tender and the filling is hot and crisp. Serve immediately.

BARBECUED CORNISH HENS

4 Cornish hens (about 1¼ pound each)
Salt and freshly ground pepper
¾ cup dark soya sauce
⅓ cup solid honey
2 tbsp. grated fresh ginger root
4 garlic cloves, minced
¼ tsp. ground chili powder or a few drops of Tabasco
1 small bay leaf
¼ cup melted butter
¼ cup oil

Combine together soya sauce, honey, ginger, garlic, bay leaf and butter in a small pan. Boil until the mixture is syrupy. Dry the bird well inside and out with paper towels (if the bird is not dry enough it will be poached instead of crisp). Season the hens with salt and pepper including the cavity and rub it with oil. Preheat the oven to 400F. Place the birds in a greased broiler pan and bake for 15 minutes. Lower the temperature to 350F and continue roasting until tender, about 1 hour, basting them during the last 30 minutes of baking with the thickened soya sauce mixture about every 8 minutes. Remove from heat and let stand for 10 minutes. Split each hen in half and place back on the broiler with cut side down. Just before serving, heat the broiler and set the oven rack in the middle of the oven so that the meat is about 6 inches away from the heat source. Baste hens with the remaining sauce mixture and put under the broiler, keeping the oven door slightly open, until the marinate sizzles and makes a sticky glaze on top of the hens watching carefully because it will brown quickly. Serve immediately. Makes 8 to 16 servings.

Diwali in Toronto

A.W.I.C. - Association of Women in Canada, invites you with family and friends to join them in celebrating "Diwali" - on Saturday, October 17th at Earl Haig Collegiate Institute, 100 Princess Avenue, Willowdale. (5 blocks North of Sheppard Avenue, off Yonge Street) from 5:30 9:00 p.m.

Bring childre, Canadian and Indian friends and enjoy food, music, dance, display, clown show and bazaar.

For further information please call 449-0039, 493-6305 or 445-1941.

World bank credit for projects

New Delhi, [UNI] - India will get a loan of $100 million and a credit of 195.2 million SDRs from the World Bank and its affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA).

The Bank loan is for the construction of a bagasse-based pulp and paper mill in the southern Tamil Nadu State and the Ida credit for irrigation development in Madhya Pradesh (central Indian state).

The paper mill, being set up by the Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Paper Limited, will be the first project of the pulp and paper industry in India to be financed by the World Bank.

The 262 million dollar project consists of a dual-purpose pulp and paper mill with a capacity of 100,000 tonnes per year of newsprint or 80,000 tonnes per year of printing and writing paper or any combination thereof. The company has signed agreements with five sugar mills in the vicinity of the plant for the supply of bagasse.

The major equipment package and the basic engineering service for the project will be provided by a consortium of engineers and equipment suppliers headed by United Kingdom while the detailed engineering work will be undertaken by Indian engineering firms under the supervision of Reed International.

The World Bank loan will be for 20 years, including five years of grace, at an interest rate of 10.6 per cent per annum.

The IDA credit of 195.2 million SDRs will support the construction of irrigation facilities to develop water resources made available by the Mahanadi reservoir project and the Hasdeo Bango project.

The 493.5 million dollar project comprises a five-year investment programme (1981-86) for the two schemes. Canals will be enlarged to enable them to meet peak water requirements. Sufficient control structures will be provided to enable them to respond to changing seasonal and annual water demands. Preparatory work will also be carried out for the area irrigation scheme.

The IDA credit is for 50 years, with 10 years of grace. The credit is interest-free but carries 0.75 per cent service charge to cover administrative costs.

Cancelled

The ANJALI dance concert, slated for October 11 at Carleton's Southam A Theatre, will not be held as planned. CUSOBIPS and the Carleton Religion Department wish to thank the public for its interest.

East Indians slip away!!

Immigration and police officials are experiencing a tough time keeping illegal aliens "refugees" in custody at a Toronto hotel.

The immigration officials are threatening deportation against escapees from the Avion Hotel. 13 more men escaped this week after a female detainee caused a commotion and distracted guards.

So far, the Peel Regional Police are still looking for escapees from the last breakout. There has been 9 breakouts within two weeks and this has the authorities worried since the hotel does not provide maximum security.

Most of the escapees and detainees there are East Indians. **Dick Lochan**

Reception

A reception will be held in honour of India's Vice-President M. Hidayatullah by the Indian associations of Ottawa on Thursday, October 8, between 5:30 p.m. and 7 p.m. in the Banquet Room of Chateau Laurier. Cover charge $5 per person.

For information call: M. Kurichh 225-6264.

Soviet Union, biggest buyer of Indian goods

Moscow, [UNI] - Indo-Soviet trade has not only expanded more than fourfold in the past 20 years but has undergone vast changes in its pattern.

These changes reflect the pattern of industrial growth in both India and the Soviet Union during the period.

From 1,300 million roubles during 1961-65, the value of trade rose to 5,700 million during 1976-80, according to figures available with the Department of Trade here.

Ethno-cultural council

The Council of National Ethnocultural Organizations of Canada is actively pursuing its goal of promoting a united ethnocultural voice in a strong Canada. Since its founding in April 1980, the Council has made presentations to various levels of governmental and non-governmental bodies. The forum which has been created also provides a necessary communication channel amoung the 35 ethnic organizations working at a national level.

On November 6, 7 and 8, 1981 the Council is presenting a second National Conference. Having the theme of "Multiculturalism in the '80s", the Conference will seek to examine the changes in society since the Prime Minister enunciated the federal policy of multiculturalism ten years ago. Workshops and discussions will focus on the challenges of the next ten years. The resulting proposals will form the basis of a plan of action for the Council during the years to come.

Should you be interested in further information about the Council or the Conference, please contact Laura Evans at 425 Gloucester Street, Ottawa, K1R 5E9, (613) 232-1681.

Container terminal to be built

Cochin, [UNI] A sophisticated container terminal is to be built on the land to be reclaimed from the Cochin backwaters at Vallampatom, one of the biggest natural ports in the country and is situated on the western coast of the South Indian peninsula facing the Arabian Sea. The blueprint for the same is being finalised.

This was stated by the Port Trust Chairman, T.N. Jayachandran while talking to newsmen here.

The Indian Government had already decided to develop three container terminals in the country for which foreign consultants were being engaged. Cochin was one among them, the other two being Bombay and Madras.

Cultures of India Association

Windsor: The cultures of India Association was formed in 1979. The need to form such an organization was felt by some community members.

Raj Patil took the iniative and with the help of some interested people formed the Cultures of India Association.

The objectives of the Association are:

To disseminate the cultures of India to add to the richness of Canadian cultural mosaic;

To provide an ethnic identity to be able to interact with other ethnic communities in this area;

To support, participate and organize activities of artistic and cultural nature;

To provide a formal forum for the Indian community;

And to be broad based, secular and non-profit.

The Association has since held a variety of functions which have provided an insight into different aspects of cultures of India. It has provided opportunities for other Canadians and people from India to get together.

In short this Association has lived up to its objectives and hopes to do even more in the future.

The current Executive Board consists of:

Raj Patil: - President
Raj Varma: - Vice-president
Mrs. Rose Olivero: - Secretary Treasurer
and
Dr. Sankar Prakash and Mrs. K. Sikand: Members-at-Large.

CLASSIFIEDS

MATRIMONIAL

Suitable match for a single gentleman, 42, professional accountant, well established, living in Toronto for the past 5 years. Correspondence invited from slim, educated, women under 35. Send full particulars with telephone number to M-1798, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable girl for a cultured and handsome doctor, 25, in North India. Girl's merits main consideration. Also wanted a suitable match for a beautiful and talented, registered nurse, 31, in North India. No bars. Write, with details, to M-1800, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for a graduate Jat Sikh boy, 25 years, 5'-11". Caste no bar. Canadian citizen - American citizen or immigrants need apply. Write to A. Singh, P.O. Box 7, Stoney Creek, Ontario.

Mature, educated, honest, simple and easygoing in life style woman of 40 wants a life partner of similar qualities in the range of 40-48. Age limit is flexible if he is a NICE Man. Reply M-1805 The Canadian India Times.

Khatri Sikh clean shaven, 24, well established in his own business. Reply M-1808, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable match for a pretty Punjabi Mohyal Brahmin Dutta girl living in New Delhi. The girl is 23 years old, 5'-4" tall and M.A. from Delhi University. Relatives well settled in Canada. Apply M-1807, The Canadian India Times.

A 27 year old, 5'-11" Panjabi Brahmin boy, Ph.D. presently in India, seeks a suitable match Canadian or U.S. resident. Caste no bar. Brother and sister settled in Canada and U.S. Write 28 Havendale Court, Bramalea, Ontario L6S 2B5, Tel. 416-793-3801.

Professional match for beautiful, accomplished, convent-educated girl, 25, 5'-1", from Delhi. Also, beautiful, accomplished girl from good family for handsome DOCTOR, 29, 5'-8" well-settled in U.K. Call (416) 495-5481 or write 28 Ascot Cr., Markham (Toronto) Canada L3R 3P6.

Correspondence invited for a suitable match for a tall, handsome, Punjabi boy completing degree in computer science next spring. Parents well settled in Western Canada. Send particulars and returnable photo to M-1809, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for a well educated Gujarati girl 31 years, 5'-4". Caste no bar. Only Canadian and U.S. residents need apply. Please send photograph and particulars to M-1810, The Canadian India Times.

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SANGAM MARRIAGE SERVICES [Regd.]

WEDDING:

SANGEETA daughter of Mr and Mrs. Randip Chhiba was married to John Ablatt at Toronto on September 5, 1981.

Back to normal

Canada and India, whose relations cooled sharply after the Asian nation exploded a nuclear device in 1974, have now fully buried the hatchet.

The changed relationship will be symbolized next month when India's vice-president makes a trip to Ottawa.

Mohammed Hidayatullah will be here on Oct. 7 and 8 - the highest-ranking Indian official to visit Canada's capital since Prime Minister **Indira Gandhi** attended the 1973 Commonwealth Conference.

COOK WANTED

A well renowned Indian restaurant in downtown Toronto having an excellent clientle, requires and experienced cook, specialising in Tandoori dishes. Very good salary for the right man. Call Mr. K. Sethi at (416) 597-0522.

Tea cultivation promoted

New Delhi, [UNI] - The South Indian State of Kerala has earned the distinction of being the first state to announce a relief package to tea growers on the basis of the recommendations of the National Conference on Tea held here in the first week of August.

The three reliefs offered by Kerala to tea producers -- 50 per cent reduction in sales tax, suspension of sales tax on fertilisers, and allowing tea companies to pay plantation tax at the pre-revision rates -- should stand the industry in that state in good stead, according to "Economic Times," a national daily.

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